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10. *Rana sylvatica* LeConte. Wood-frog. Common. March 25—Oct. 15. Eggs Mar. 15—Apr. 25. Transformation June 25 onwards.

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A NOTE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF *PSEUDACRIS FERIARUM* (BAIRD).

The following notes, taken during the spring and summer of 1919 show a remarkably rapid development for one of the Anura. The pools mentioned were completely exposed to the sun. They were never large and when the young frogs were emerging thirty-six days after the first eggs were found, they were nearly dry. It is possible that this may have hastened metamorphosis to some extent.

May 17, 1919, Fort Sheridan, Ill. Found *Pseudacris feriarum* breeding in trenches on the Rifle Range and collected a couple of egg clusters. The eggs are attached to grass stems arranged in a layer one or two eggs thick all around the stem, forming a mass about two inches long and less than half an inch in diameter.

May 18. Collected a breeding pair in a roadside ditch near camp.

June 22. Tadpoles of this species are metamorphosing in the same pools on the Rifle Range where eggs were found on May 17. They were in all stages of development, from tadpoles two-thirds grown, with short hind legs, to young frogs with tails nearly absorbed. The measurements of several specimens follow:

Two full-grown tadpoles with short hind legs measured 26 and 26.5 mm. Four with large hind legs and fore-legs almost ready to burst out; 25.5, 27, 27.5 and 28 mm. Four young frogs with all four legs well developed and tails in different stages of

absorption measured 10, 10, 10 and 11 mm. in body length.

These measurements show that the frogs were small at metamorphosis, but I do not think remarkably so compared with such species as *Hyla crucifer* and *Bufo americanus*, both of which require a longer time for development.

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